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FURTHER REPORT ON BUSH MEETING WITH MINISTERS

PY090353 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0025 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 8 May (NA special correspondent) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush affirmed today in front of the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group that "the highest level" of his government considers that the concept of "simultaneity" to be "important" in the process of pacification in Central America. He explained that by simultaneity he means that measures should be adopted by his country and Nicaragua on a reciprocal basis.

The Bush statement was construed as being a "clear gesture" on the part of the United States toward the peace-seeking objectives of the Contadora Group, and it prompted a substantial modification in the terms of the joint communique issued this afternoon by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group. Bush met this morning with the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group at the residence of the U.S. ambassador in San Jose.

According to highly reliable sources, Bush said during the meeting that "the terms of the letter sent to Congress on 12 April by President Ronald Reagan's personal envoy in the Central American crisis, Philip Habib, are endorsed at the highest level of my government." The Habib letter mentioned a program of simultaneous acts on the part of the United States to correspond with acts by the other side, subject to reciprocal verification.

Argentine sources contacted after the joint communique was written said that the Bush gesture was a clear indication on the part of the United States that it would stop aid to the "contras" provided the Nicaraguan Government takes simultaneous and verifiable actions. The simultaneity proposed by Habib and now publicly supported by President Reagan implies the gradual demilitarization of the hot border between Nicaragua and Honduras where the "contras" operate.

In the same meeting, Bush indirectly recognized the Nicaraguan gesture in expressing its willingness to sign the peace act if concrete gestures of suspending U.S. support for the anti-Sandinist forces deployed on the Honduran border are forthcoming.

After the release of the declaration signed by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group, which was influenced by the gesture of Vice President George Bush, the Argentine sources said that "it represents a step forward, which seemed difficult before the meeting this morning."

Negotiator Philip Habib and Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams attended the meeting held between Vice President Bush and the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Contadora Support Group.

BRIEFS

ALIDE PRESIDENT APPOINTED -- National Financial Director Gustavo Petricioli has been appointed president of the Latin American Association of Financial Institutions for Development, ALIDE. Petricioli is replacing Camillo Calazans. The appointment was proposed by the delegates attending the 26th ALIDE meeting in Mexico City. Also appointed as ALIDE vice presidents were Aldo Ferrer, head of the Buenos Aires Provincial Bank, and Jose Salaverry Llosa, president of the Financial Development Corporation of Peru. [Text] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0223 GMT 9 May 86 FL]

CHILEAN SPY RING BROKEN UP AT NAVY BASE

PY100121 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1927 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 May (NA) -- Reliable sources today reported that four people, among them a woman and a Navy Corporal, have been arrested and charged with belonging to a spy ring working for Chile. The ring operated at the Mar del Plata Navy Base, and was broken up by the Navy Intelligence Service and the Federal Police. The dtainees were identified as Josiane Van Ledegen, Isabel Carmen Luna, Enrique Dutehey, and Corporal Jose Luis Lusurraga, but no further personal details were released.

Sources connected with the investigation have reported that this spy ring had been operating since 1983, and was especially interested in data on the submarines operating at the Mar del Plata Navy Base.

Investigations began in December 1983, when the Navy Intelligence Service discovered that a woman was trying to obtain information on the submarines. Thw woman was Isabel Luna, who worked for the Chilean Intelligence Service, together with other Argentine citizens.

The woman, who apparently was the most important member of the ring, maintained contact with Chilean Intelligence usually through a indirect Montevideo contact. The sources also reported that Isabel Luna was successful in establishing her contacts and obtained various photocopied and orginal documents.

Among the material allegedly handed over to Chilean intelligence were "ship blueprints, codes, computer data, personnel lists, photographs, and maps of the Navy base."

Sources connected with the investigation emphasized that the exposure of this ring will not affect the friendship or bilateral relations with Chile .

Chilean Consul Denies Link

PY110159 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1410 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata, 10 May (NA) -- The local Chilean consul categorically denied "any connection" between the spy ring dismanteled in this city and his government but did not rule out the possibility that it could be a maneuver by opponents of Pinochet's regime "who want to make trouble between the two countries." Fernando Barrera Robinson, the Chilean consul, claimed to have been surprised by the news of the arrest of members of a Chilean spy ring "about which he obviously knew nothing," he said. He emphasized that "this kind of activity is meaningless now, in view of the excellent relations between Argentina and Chile."

UK Linked to Network

PA111646 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1523 GMT 11 May 86

[By Alberto Francisco Arebalos]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 May (EFE) -- Reliable sources of the Argentine Navy told EFE today that the British "M-5" service is linked to the Chilean espionage network dismantled by the Argentine Naval Intelligence Service (SIN).

The source, who asked not to be identified, said that the network of spies not only transmitted information to the Chilean Government, but also to the UK, which is interested in learning about the movement of submarines at the Navy base at Mar del Plata, located 400 km south of Buenos Aires.

According to the source, the network, "whose activities have been tracked by the SIN for quite some time," managed to infiltrate the submarine base through Jose Luis Luzarreta, a leading seaman of the Argentine Navy, who is currently under arrest.

Although the NCO did not have access to "top secret" classified information, he could provide data on the force of the submarines and other technical characteristics considered vital in the event of an armed conflict. The submarine base at Mar Del Plata, equipped with modern German-made units, is considered one of the most important bases in South America, along with the Venezuelan and Brazilian bases.

Argentine "counterintelligence" experts believe that the London-Santiago links are not "new," but "only natural to a certain extent." The source recalled that in 1978, Argentina and Chile were on the verge of war over the possession of the islands in the Beagle Channel -- located in the southernmost part of the American continent -- and that this conflict was only resolved in 1984, following the mediation of Pope John Paul II, who granted the desputed islands to Chile.

Although the two countries signed a treaty of peace and friendship, there is a mutual "hypothesis of conflict" between the armed forces of the two countries.

Regarding the UK, a country with which Argentina staged a military confrontation in 1982 over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands, the source said that "it is only logical that they will want to know how our submarine base operates."

In this sense, the source added that "a connection between Santiago and London had already been detected during the Malvinas war, and now it has again come to the surface." However, authorities in Buenos Aires made it clear that the case will not affect diplomatic relations between Chile and Argentina..

The incident was considered "normal" within the Argentine military circles, and it was deemed "as a usual practice that two armies, from governments that maintain good relations should spy on each other and try to obtain as much information as possible from the other."

In any event, the case has sensitized the Argentine public, and received wide coverage in today's morning newspapers throughout the country.

Officials Comment

PY110040 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1214 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 May (NA) -- The Navy's chief of staff, Vice Admiral Ramon Aroa, today stated that the visit President Raul Alfonsin will make to the Mar del Plata submarine base on the 12 May is not linked to the discovery of a Chilean spy ring in that city. It was reported yesterday that four persons, including two women and a Navy corporal, were arrested and charged with belonging to a Chilean spy network that operated at the Mar del Plata naval base. The ring was broken up by the Naval Intelligence Service (SIN) and the Federal Police.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Antonio Trocolli indicated that the Mar del Plata spy ring "might be linked to another spy ring that has been discovered in Neuquen Province," made up of "foreigners who were carrying out operations aimed at collecting strategic state information."

Trocolli said he "did not know whether any Armed Forces officers were involved," but confirmed that "the fact is that there is a spy network that has been discovered by naval intelligence services and the Federal Police." He added that "foreigners were found to be operating in Neuquen gathering information and data that could prove to be of strategic value."

Adm Arosa ruled out any links between the spy ring and the visit that the president will make to the submarine base on 12 May and pointed out that "weather is the only thing that could hamper the presidential visit." He went on to say the investigation of the spy ring "has been going on for a long time, probably more than 1 year, and was prompted by the discovery in Mar del Plata of persons engaged in collecting military information."

Asked about details of the operation, Arosa revealed that "at first the Navy merely knew that there were civilians, both men and women, who were trying to get information." He went on to say that after the investigation was stepped up, it was learned that a military man was also involved in the operation. This person was in the Navy but he was neither a chief nor an officer." Arosa explained that "the issue was immediatey brought to the attention of the Defense Ministry in order to put the case into the hands of the Federal Police, in keeping with the law."

Arosa said that the Federal Police arrested a person whose name he did not know on 8 May. Finally he explained that the people who were gathering information were doing so "apparently" to relay it to the Chilean Government and confirmed that Jose Luis Luzarreta is the Navy corporal involved in the affair.

Meanwhile, the Defense Ministry officially confirmed yesterday that the Navy has uncovered a spy ring operating in Mar del Plata and that Navy Corporal Jose Luis Luzarreta was part of this ring. The Ministry issued a brief communique stating that Luzarreta was arrested by the Federal Police on 8 May. The official press release did not mention the other three persons, including two women, who have been arrested for belonging to the spy ring according to sources linked to the investigation. Here is the text of the Defense Ministry press release:

The Argentine Defense Ministry wishes to report that an investigation conducted by the Navy led to the discovery of a Chilean spy ring operating in Mar del Plata, to which Navy Corporal Jose Luis Luzarreta belonged. Corporal Luzarreta was arrested on 8 May 1986 by the Federal Police with the cooperation of the civil court that has jurisdiction over this district.

Consulate Attack No Connection

PY112054 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1853 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 11 May (NA) -- A police officer who was guarding the Chilean Consulate in downtown Mar del Plata was wounded in a shootout with common criminals whom he surprised trying to steal a car. The incident took place at 0600 today when officer Francisco Robles of police station No 2 ordered three individuals to halt as they were trying to steal a car parked in the same block where the Chilean consulate is located. The criminals started firing their weapons but were repelled by Robles, who was shot in the left shoulder. Robles, however, managed to wound one of the criminals who was then arrested by police who had arrived on the scene.

Robles was immediately taken to the Colon Clinic in this city and is now out of danger. It was learned that the wounded delinquent was identified only as Rey, and that he is 24 years old.

At first it was believed that the clash was linked to the Chilean espionage organization that was broken up during the past few days here but unofficial sources explained that the incident has no connection with the espionage case.

CHILEAN UNION LEADER SEGUEL ON CHILEAN SITUATION

PY091925 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Rodolfo Seguel, chairman of the Chilean National Workers Command, is in Buenos Aires participating in the first meeting of the Argentine Commission for Solidarity with the Chilean people. This morning he granted an interview to Radio Nacional. We asked Seguel whether the Chilean people's struggle at this moment could be interpreted as the beginning of the end of Pinochet's dictatorship.

[Begin recording] Yes. I am positive that the dictatorship is coming to an end because it is using unbelievable force. It is hitting out at the people in an irrational manner. I think we are close to achieving democracy in Chile. [end recording]

Seguel then referred to the possible change in U.S. policy regarding Chile. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] Yes, there is a change. There is a notable change in the U.S. policy regarding Chile. It has changed from a silent policy to an open policy, criticizing the military government. There is a change regarding human rights, and all other factors. As far as the military dictatorship in Chile is concerned, I think it now depends on us to change this situation. Neither can I deny that [words indistinct] and we have to tolerate it as much as possible. [end recording]

Holds News Conference

PY110354 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2010 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 May (NA) -- Rodolfo Seguel, chairman of the Chilean National Workers Command (CNT), today called upon all countries in Latin America and the world at large to "express their solidarity toward the working people of Nicaragua" to offset the "economic and social pressures" to which the U.S. Government subjects this nation.

The Chilean leader also announced that a nationwide strike will take place in July to demand "constitutional normalcy" from President Augusto Pinochet's regime. Seguel indicated that Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the Argentine General Labor Confederation [CGT], has been invited to participate in a march for peace that will take place in Chile on 20 May.

During a press conference at a downtown hotel today, Seguel refused to comment on the Chilean spy ring discovered in Mar del Plata. "I would rather not comment on that sort of thing," he said.

When reporters asked him about the possibility that a Marxist state could be established in Chile, Seguel merely commented that "those who thought that communism was worse than a military dictatorship made a great mistake."

Asked about the number of persons who have disappeared or have been imprisoned during President Augusto Pinochet's regime, Seguel explained that "for the time being I do not have this information on hand but I can tell you that thousands of political leaders and workers are being persecuted by the dictatorship." The Chilean leader went on to urge "the peoples of Latin America and the world at large to make a joint display of solidarity toward the working people of Nicaragua." Seguel accused the U.S. Government of "making use of economic and social pressure" to "thwart the political fate that the Nicaraguan people have chosen." "The great lie that the United States tries to make us believe is that democracy in developing countries depends on the help of the great gendarme of the north, while the truth is that democracy can only be attained and reaffirmed through the struggle of the working people," Seguel stated. The Chilean union leader announced that he will participate in the meeting of the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations (CIOSL), a social democratic organization. This meeting will take place in Buenos Aires before the ILO meeting, which will be held in Geneva in June.

ALFONSIN SEES SOLUTION FOR C.A. 'MUCH CLOSER'

PY110225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0121 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 May (NA) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said here tonight that the attitude of the United States toward the efforts of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group "is a clear sign that we have managed to arrived at some solutions," during the meeting of Latin American chiefs of state who traveled to Costa Rica on the occasion of the presidential inauguration of Oscar Arias Sanchez. President Alfonsin arrived at Ezeiza International Airport shortly before 2200 tonight. He was welcomed by most members of his Cabinet, the chiefs of staff of the three branches of the Armed Forces, and his relatives. Alfonsin said that he was "satisfied" with the results of the trip and described President Arias Sanchez' inauguration as "a festive day for democracy." He added that "it truly moved all of us." Alfonsin stressed that "the talks with the Latin American chiefs of state were also very important because they clearly demonstrated the will to work for peace in Central America." Asked whether "a peaceful solution was closer than before," he said: "Personally, I see it much closer."

WARSHIP SEIZES JAPANESE FISHING VESSEL

PY100119 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2350 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Puerto Deseado, 10 May (DYN) -- An Argentine destroyer early this morning seized a Japanese-flag fishing vessel that was illegally operating in Argentine jurisdictional waters with two other ships, which apparently managed to flee. The Japanese ship will arrive in this port, some 1,800 km south of Buenos Aires, after midnight. The fishing vessel was caught approximately 180 nautical miles off shore, northeast of the exclusion zone that Great Britain established around the Malvinas Islands. Navy sources today leaked that the incident occurred when an Argentine Navy warship that was patrolling the area sighted three fishing ships and ordered them to stop and identify themselves. The three factory ships immediately began evasive maneuvers, which forced the destroyer to fire warning shots, after which the Japanese fishing boat was intercepted while the two others managed to escape. Naval authorities immediately ordered the Japanese ship taken to Puerto Deseado, and it is now heading that way escorted by the Argentine destroyer. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0018 GMT on 11 May reports that although Argentine naval authorities headquartered in Rio Gallegos refused to confirm or deny the incident involving a Japanese fishing ship and an Argentine ship, "it has been possible to ascertain that the Japanese fishing vessel Hachidori Maru was captured while fishing illegally by an Argentine Navy vessel near Puerto Deseado."]

MINISTRY NOT TO COMMENT ON SPY CASE IN ARGENTINA

PA111554 Paris AFP in Spanish 1513 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 11 May (AFP) -- The case of the alleged spies who were working for Chile in the Argentine city of Mar del Plata will not be commented on by the Santiago Foreign Ministry for the time being, the government newspaper LA NACION reported today.

The Foreign Ministry "lacks the official background and information on the incident and only knows of the press reports," the newspaper stated in a note entitled: "Espionage Appears To Be Maneuver of the Opposition Toward the Government" (military government of President Augusto Pinochet).

"In any event," LA NACION added, "attention is drawn by the fact that in the past few weeks there has been information on two alleged cases of espionage at a time when Chilean-Argentine relations in all aspects are excellent, with an ever-increasing search to achieve more rapprochement between the two countries."

According to the wire reports, the espionage network in Mar del Plata was finally broken up by the Argentine Navy Intelligence Services (SIN), which detected it in 1983.

Six persons have been detained and it is being investigated whether the group has any relation to another similar one reported at the beginning of the month in the Argentine city of Neuquen. The SIN indicated in its reports that the spies in Mar del Plata were interested in the activities of the submarine fleet based there.

COMMUNIQUE ASKS CONDEMNATION OF FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST

PY091505 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 6 May 86 p C1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday released a communique asking the member countries of the South Pacific Permanent Commission (CPPS) to issue a formal declaration condemning the French nuclear tests conducted on 26 April on Mururoa Atoll.

It calls attention to the fact that, once again, this atomic test was conducted far away from France, and regrets that the French Government continues to disregard the interests of the region's nations and their maritime environment, which should be protected from radioactive pollution.

The CPPS member countries are Chile, Peru, Colombia, and Ecuador. Following is the text of the Foreign Ministry's official declaration.

"As a result of the nuclear test conducted by France on 26 April at 1702 GMT, the Chilean Government has asked the CPPS to issue a formal declaration condemning this new atomic test on Mururoa Atoll on behalf of the four member countries (Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, and Peru). The Chilean Government calls attention to this nuclear test conducted far from French continental territory. Chile deeply regrets that the French Government continues to disregard the legitimate interest of the region's countries to preserve and protect their maritime environment from radioactive pollution, thus ignoring the unanimous rejection elicited by such tests."

BETANCUR: NICARAGUA WILL SIGN CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA091531 Paris AFP in Spanish 1450 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bogota, 9 May (AFP) -- On his arrival in Bogota from San Jose, Costa Rica, President Belisario Betancur said that Nicaragua will sign the Central American peace act. The president, a member of the mediating Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) said that the Nicaraguan attitude will bring tranquillity to a region that has remainded in conflict.

Betancur said that based on statements by U.S. Vice President George Bush, the United States has no objections to the peace act. He also said that Bush himself has insisted that the United States will respect the autonomous decision of the Central American countries to find a peaceful solution to the crisis which has kept them at odds in the past few years.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega will be present for the signing of the Contadora Group's peace act, Betancur announced. "That will mean the crystallization of a 3-year effort, and its success in achieving a negotiated peace, preventing a confrontation in Central America," Betancur concluded.

CASTRO SAYS STATE OF SIEGE TO BE LIFTED

PA091550 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0450 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bogota, 8 May (EFE) -- Government (Interior) Minister Jaime Castro Castro today announced that the state of siege that was established in 1984 will be lifted prior to the 25 May presidential elections. Nevertheless, the official disclosed that the measure will remain in force in Cauca and Valle del Cauca Departments in southwestern Colombia where there are constant clashed between the Army and guerrilla groups.

Castro stated that "the country will return to normal next week." However, he warned that in accordance with reports by the high ranking military commanders, the state of siege might also be maintained in the area on the border between Antioquia and Cordoba Departments, in northwestern Colombia, due to the new outbreak of violence.

Official sources said that the state of siege, which is provided for in the Constitution when the government believes that "public order has been disrupted," will be lifted once the final report by the commission investigating the guerrilla attack on the Palace of Justice in November, which led to 100 deaths, is issued.

The last time that a state of siege -- in which Colombia has remained almost permanently for more than 20 years -- was declared on 1 May 1984 following the assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla by the drug mafia.

Defense Minister Comments

PA090405 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 May 86 p 7a

[Excerpts] Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Urbe has said that the conditions exist to lift the state of siege which was put into effect in Colombia on 1 May 1984, following the murder of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla.

Vega Uribe talked with journalists during a promotion ceremony for Army, Air Force, and Navy officers at Madrid Air Force Base, which included the participation of other military officers.

The minister referred to the criticism of Bishop Dario Castrillon Hoyos, who said that the Armed Forces have not clearly stated their support for President Belisario Betancur's peace policy. Vega said that the Armed Forces have been the institution which most sincerely gave their unquestionable support to the government's peace process. He criticized the actions of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FATC) throughout the process and said that one of the most obvious examples is the attack on police helicopters in Meta early this week.

He warned that the Armed Forces have always offered their hand to all those who have decided to abide by the constitution and laws, within this peace process. "However, we have acted strictly when circumstances concerning our public order demanded it, because we cannot let anyone attack our democratic institutions." He also warned that they will fight hard against crime because they will safeguard the respect for and enforcement of democracy and the Colombians' honor, life, and properties.

He said that he respects -- given that there is a true democracy in the country -- General Fernando Landazabal Reyes' viewpoints and belief that a civil war is imminent in Colombia. He refused to comment on the articles written by Antonio Caballero for the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR and the magazine SEMANA, on whether he will continue as defense minister. He made it quite clear that this decision can only be made by the new Colombian president.

Lastly, he said that one cannot talk about militarizing the emerald mines in Boyaca, because the Armed Forces will always act wherever there are public order problems. "The case of the mines is a problem where multiple crimes are perpetrated, particularly by drug traffickers and rebels, and bands of common criminals," he said.

QUINTIN LAME RESPONSIBLE FOR POLITICIANS DEATHS

PA091909 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1511 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bogota, 9 May (EFE) -- Three Colombian political leaders from the country's southeastern region were killed after being held by an Indian rebel group for 20 days, officials sources reported today.

The communique sent to the news media stated that the self-styled "Quintin Lame Commando" claimed responsibility for the murder of the three politicians. The victims belonged to the Conservative Party and were kidnapped on 18 April. Authorities reported that the bodies of the political leaders were buried in a rural area.

The victims were identified as Councilman Tomas Enrique Pino Pino, 50; his brother Jose Pilar Pino Pino, 43; and Conservative Directorate President Victor Munoz, 38.

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

PY091836 Paris AFP in Spanish 1701 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpt] Lima 9 (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte arrived here at 1040 local time (1540 GMT) today for a 4-day official visit. During his stay in Peru, he will meet with his Peruvian counterpart, Alan Garcia, to discuss the Central American issue, among other things. The plane that brought the Salvadoran president and his entourage from San Jose, Costa Rica, arrived at the Jorge Chavez International Airport. Duarte was taken immediately to the Grupo Ocho Military Base, where he was welcomed by Garcia who had returned to Lima from Costa Rica last night, earlier than scheduled, to prepare for Duarte's visit. The Salvadoran president, who was welcomed with honors appropriate to his rank, made an unusual gesture: He kissed the Peruvian flag.

Government To Sign Contadora

PY101554 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 1535 GMT 9 May 86

[Report from the Bolivar Hotel by Jesus Miguel Calderon]

[Excerpts] Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte has said: We are going to sign the Contadora Act on 6 June. Duarte has just arrived at the hotel under heavy police protection from Government House, where he met with President Alan Garcia. Before entering the hotel, he said the following to Radioprogramas del Peru:

[Begin recording] [Duarte] I am happy to be here in Peru. I have come here to speak to the Peruvian people through the media, so I would like you to give me the opportunity for a lengthy discussion. All efforts are being made in my country to transform our fatherland from a 50-year-old dictatorship into a real democracy.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. President, will you sign the Contador Act?

[Duarte] We are aware that Contadora is a very important step toward peace in Central America. We are ready to sign the document, which will guarantee overall peace, including its verification and control, for all Central Americans. The political will to do so is what is needed, and El Salvador has that political will. [end recording]

Duarte Proposes Peace Plan

PY101914 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Lima, 10 May (AFP) -- It was learned today in government circles that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who is spending the 2d day of his official 4-day visit in Lima, has proposed a four-point program to Peruvian President Alan Garcia aimed at achieving lasting peace in Central America.

The visiting president, who last night was decorated by Garcia with the Peruvian Order of the Sun in the degree of Grand Cross With Brilliants, in a meeting between the two presidents yesterday that lasted more than 2 hours said that the first point of his proposal is to implement a simultaneous dialogue between Nicaragua and its rebels, and El Salvador and its armed opponents.

The second point should be the calling together of a Central American presidential meeting in the border town of Esquipulas with the presidents of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, with the possible participation of Nicaragua and Panama, before his country signs the Contadora Act on 6 June. The third point deals with the creation of a Central American parliament, as proposed by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo. The members should not be appointed by the governments, but by the peoples freely exercising democracy. The fourth point takes into account the signing of the Contadora Act, whose 21 points are really a government program that can make authentically democratic and representative government viable.

The visiting president, who has confirmed that his country will sign the Contadora peace agreement in order to achieve a climate of friendship and harmony in the region, today will attend a luncheon offered by the Christain Popular Party, which broke away from the Christian Democratic Party in 1968, headed by Luis Bedoya Reyes, according to a spokesman of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

Today and tomorrow were initially earmarked by Napoleon Duarte for private activities, but for security reasons the Foreign Ministry has refused to reveal what those activities are. Spokesman of the Salvadoran president's entourage have denied that he will visit the imperial city of Cusco today. They have said that he will give a press conference tomorrow and that he plans to leave on 12 May.

Discusses Amnesty for Rebels

PY120323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 May 86

[By Marison Marin]

[Text] Lima, 11 May (EFE) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today declared that he is willing to decree a general amnesty for all those who have taken up arms and has accepted the Peruvian American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, APRA, offer to mediate arrangements for a dialogue between his government and the guerrillas. As a condition, Duarte said the insurgents must "issue a declaration against violence, and stated that power cannot be reached through arms, but rather through democratic means."

During a press conference held in Lima, the Salvadoran president said that with that condition he would "open all doors, grant every guarantee and an immediate political amnesty."

Duarte confirmed that the last meeting held between representatives of the guerrillas and his government took place a few weeks ago in Lima, thanks to the "good offices" of the APRA government that sponsored the meeting. He also said that during this visit to Peru he has not held any meeting of that sort "because he has come on an official mission," but voiced his desire tha they may take place in the future.

This morning Duarte held a meeting with the APRA political committee and asserted that that party had offered itself as a "tool to seek the incorporation of the insurgent political sectors into the democratic process." After the two meetings held in El Salvador by guerrilla representatives and the Salvadoran Government, the two parties continued their contacts in Essen (FRG), Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and, lastly, in Lima.

Duarte urged Nicaragua not to export arms and aid to those who have taken up arms in El Salvador and said that he had "irrefutable proof of Nicaraguan interference in Salvadoran affairs." "For example," he stated, "the weapons that were given to the Sandinists to struggle against Somoza (Venezuelan-made automatic rifles) were later passed on to the Salvadoran guerrillas."

Duarte said that the signing of the Contadora peace act is "vital" for peace in Central America, and criticized the Nicaraguan intention of demanding a bilateral agreement with the United States. Duarte stated: "This leads one to believe that Nicaragua wants to hold the entire Central American, including the Salvadoran, future in its hands."

When he was asked about the U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan contras, the Salvadoran president answered: "I do not want to have a negative attitude toward anything, I seek positive solutions, that is, to find a way to avoid such things from happening." He insisted on ther need for a "simultaneous dialogue" in Nicaragua and El Salvador with their respective "insurgents" and disclosed that on 25 May the Central American presidents are going to meet to sign the agreement for the establishment of the Central American parliament. According to Duarte, the parliament would be charged with controlling and enforcing the terms of the Contadora Act.

The Salvadoran president denied a direct U.S. influence in his government's decision, "although I cannot deny that that government has been very generous" he added.

Duarte then said that those who charge his government with violating human rights "do not want to acknowledge that a change has taken place, they believe that the situation is the same as it was when they first took up arms." He asserted that the permanent International Red Cross commission in his country has issued a report stating that "El Salvador is the country in the world where the international human rights laws are respected most."

Jose Napoleon Duarte arrived in Lima on 9 May on the first leg of a tour that will take him to Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, that is, to the counries that form the Contadora Support Group. In Peru, Duarte met with president Alan Garcia, who is currently the most outspoken South American chief of state regarding criticism of the U.S. policy in Central America. Garcia has also expressed the greatest amount of solidarity with the Sandinist government because, he states and reiterates, that the "Latin American right to self-determination is at stake in Nicaragua."

GARCIA PLEDGES SUPPORT TO NICARAGUA, SCORES U.S.

PY101601 Lima Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The Peruvian Government has decided to implement a series of initiatives to help the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. President Alan Garcia made this announcement tonight during a press conference. He state that Peru will open a $10-million credit line and that it will also refinance the $17-million debt Nicaragua has with Peru.

[Begin recording] [Garcia] The presence of many Latin American leaders and presidents gave us the opportunity to evaluate democracy and also to discuss the Central American situation, in which Nicaragua is one of the protagonists.

Therefore, I was very satisfied with attending the change of presidents, and I can report that the Costa Rican people warmly welcomed Peru's presence, with great expectation and happiness. I believe that our presence will serve to slowly strengthen the fraternity and solidarity between our countries.

[Unidentified reporter] A news agency report received in Lima yesterday indicates that there was some conjecture regarding your failure to participate in the working breakfast with U.S. Vice President Bush.

[Garcia] Well, I told Vice President Bush, through officials, that I had prior commitment and that naturally as the president of Peru I had to meet with the chiefs of state of other nations. The U.S. Vice president's invitation was rather extemporaneous.

[Reporter] Did you have the occasion to speak with other presidents who were there about the foreign debt and about Peru's position toward the IMF, including the fact that our country has been declared value-impaired?

[Garcia] Well, I had the opportunity to meet with Presidents Alfonsin, Betancur, and Febres, with whom I had very important talks. I also talked with several chiefs of state, all of whom have the same objective: Freeing their economies from the very serious burden of servicing the foreign debt, which leaves them very little for investment and development.

All of them insisted that we must jointly achieve a reduction in the interest rates. Because, if we continue to be charged 9 or 10 percent per year, then the debt will escalate out of all proportion. We must seek a reduction in the interest rates and longer periods for paying the debt. This is what we are asking for and, of course, payment of the public debt with only 10 percent of our export income.

I would now like to report that today we signed an agreement with a Nicaraguan delegation. This agreement deals with an old Nicaraguan debt with Peru that Nicaragua would have found very difficult to pay under the current circumstances. We will refinance that debt with the following conditions: The debt that Nicaragua has had with Peru for several years will be paid over a 20-year period; in other words, we extended the deadline, and there will be a 3-percent interest rate per year. We cannot charge a brother country that has problems the same interest rates that are being charged by the world's speculator banks, the profiteering banks that charge 9 and 10 percent.

The Latin American countries are clamoring for lower interest rates throughout the world, and we are giving an example that I believe is very significant. This small debt is being refinanced over a 20-year period and with an interest rate of 3 percent per year.

In addition, we have opened a line of credit so that Nicaragua can purchase manufactured goods, in other words, industrial products, from us. Thus, we will also open a new market that will allow us to reactivitate the country's industrial sector.

These are small but important steps that demonstrate Peru is trying to help achieve peace in Nicaragua. We will never give aid by providing rifles, troops, tanks or cannons, which is something that the U.S. Administration wants to do by helping subversives fight the Nicaraguan Government.

Nicaragua is experiencing a very serious situation, because thanks to U.S. aid, the Somoza guard, those who participated in the Somoza dictatorship, is trying to undermine the Sandinist government. [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE WITH CHILEAN MILITARY LEADERS ISSUED

PY081400 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The first meeting of Chilean and Peruvian military commanders, which was held in Lima, ended yesterday with the signing of a joint communique, in which Peru and Chile promise to reduce their expenditures for weapons purchases. The communique also proposes that these objectives be promoted at the regional level.

Chilean Air Force Chief of Staff General Carlos Desgroux has denied that his country has signed a contract with Brazil to purchase $1 billion worth of war material.

Desgroux headed the Chilean delegation to this important meeting, while the Peruvian delegation was led by General Guillermo Monzon Arrunategui, chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Command.

PERSUMED SHINING PATH MEMBERS MURDER MAYOR

PY091314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0218 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Lima, 8 May (EFE) -- Mayor Francisco Baca Sanchez of Sanagoran, in northern Peru, ha been murdered by presumed members of the (Maoist) Shining Path Movement.

The 68-year-old mayor belonged to the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, APRA, Party.

Baca Sanchez was murdered on the evening of 6 May when a terrorist group fired several shots at him in the presence of his wife, according to police sources cited todays by the Lima newspaper EXPRESO.

According to the report, the Shining Path is very active in the area around Sanagoran, and engages in all kinds of abuses, taking cover in the nearby hills.

BRIEFS

KOREAN PATROL CARS -- Fifty patrol cars have been added to the small fleet the police have to patrol the city of Lima. In a ceremony this morning in front of the Interior Ministry, South Korean Ambassador (Yi Kung-kim) presented this donation to Interior Minister Abel Salinas. Senator Luis Alberto Sanchez, who is also first vice president, was also present at the ceremony. [Excerpt] [Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 May 86 PY]

DELEGATION TO ARIAS INAUGURATION RETURNS

PA102104 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor returned to Mexico today after heading the Mexican delegation to Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez's inauguration. The Mexican foreign secretary said that the change of command in Costa Rica reaffirms the democratization process underway in Central America.

[Begin recording] This event should bring special satisfaction to all of us because it has provided us with direct and immediate contact with governments with which we share similarities. [end recording]

With respect to the meeting held in Costa Rica by the Contadora and Support Groups' presidents and foreign ministers, Sepulveda said that important decisions were made regarding the Central American pacification process. He pointed out that this creates an appropriate atmosphere for the Central American government to decide on signing the Contadora document.

DE LA MADRID DISCOURAGES FOREIGN INTERVENTION

PA092118 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 7 May 86 pp 1, 16

[By THE NEWS staff reporter Richard Jacobsen]

[Excerpts] President Miguel de la Madrid warned Tuesday against foreign intervention in Central America, comparing the use of force to resolve regional conflicts to "putting out fire with gasoline."

Speaking at a ceremonial dinner for visiting Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, De la Madrid said that the alternative to diplomatic negotiation is "a state of hostility" in the region. He called the use of violence a "false and counterproductive route."

"In Central America, intervention could sow discord and convert itself into a catalyst for greater conflicts," De la Madrid said." "In regional circumstances, the use of force is equal to putting out fire with gasoline." Echoing the Contadora peace proposal, De la Madrid said that the Central American countries have a "direct" responsibility to reach a peace accord, but that countries with "interests and ties to the region" also must play an active role in the search for peace. He said the contribution of these outside countries must be seen as a "central part of their international obligations."

Mexico is a member of the four-nation Contadora group trying to reach a negotiated solution to the conflicts in Central America. Uruguay is a member of the so-called Support Group backing the Contadora efforts.

Addressing the gathering of diplomats and reporters Tuesday night, Sanguinetti said the Latin American economic crisis has presented great difficulties for the people of the region. However, the crisis, he said, is being met with "serenity and maturity." "In these circumstances we struggle," he said. "We struggle like we have always struggled."

The Uruguayan president said that in order to reach a just world economic order all countries, both developed and developing, must make sacrifices. "Equilibrium does not depend on anyone in particular, but rather on everyone," he said.

De la Madrid said the foreign debt is a political problem "because it affects the destiny of countries and the relations between nations." He said the region's economic crisis has caused a 10-year setback in its ecomonic growth that cannot be reversed in the medium-range if the current economic situation persists. He said the actions of the international community will decide whether the balance of the century will bring "either peace and development or violence and poverty."

SOVIET AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED BY UNO MAS UNO

FL100138 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2135 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Chilpancinco, Mexico, 8 May (NOTIMEX) -- The government of the USSR believes the United States to be the headquarters of state terrorism because within the country there are various terrorist organizations preparing ways to sow panic in the world, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav A. Sergeyev has said.

In an interview published by the capital newspaper UNO MAS UNO, Sergeyev said the United States is furthering various types of interference in the internal matters of other countries; its government has a terrorist-type foreign policy, which is dangerous because of the support that the U.S. Administration gives this kind of intervention in the internal affairs of some nations.

With regard to the material and political aid the Soviet Government gives [words indistinct] so this country can maintain its level of industrial production and support education. He said that what most blocks the peace-seeking path of the Contadora Group is U.S. policy, which is attempting to liquidate the Sandinist government by supporting the contras.

He said that since 1979 the USSR has been sending troops to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government; he added that they do not intend to withdraw from that nation until an agreement on noninterference is reached because counterrevolutionaries with U.S. arms are entering Afghanistan from Pakistan. He said Afghanistan now suffers the invasion of organizations of counterrevolutionaries supported by the United States, and added that these terrorist bands have received to date aid worth $1 billion to carry out their activities.

In another part of the interview, Sergeyev said that the problem of the foreign debt is a hard one for Mexico and the other developing countries; the USSR believes the debt is unpayable, for which reason it has proposed an international congress on economic security to deal with this matter and with others of worldwide interest.

When queried about the present economic relations between the USSR and Mexico, the diplomat said they are low level but, in his opinion, economic and trade relations will increase in the future as a result of various cooperation projects.

BRIEFS

PETROCHEMICAL PRICES REDUCED -- On 1 May Pemex reduced the prices of some of its most important basic petrochemical products from 3 to 35 percent so that the national industry can continue operating under advantageous conditions. Pemex noted that the reductions reflect falling petrochemical prices in the international markets. Nevertheless, it was indicated that they expect this measure will result in prices that will be more acceptable to national consumers and help maintain exports of petroleum by products. [Excerpts] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0419 GMT 9 May 86 FL]

ABRAMS SAYS U.S. DEEPLY RESPECTS PANAMA

PA101632 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 May 86 p 1

[Text] Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said during an interview today at 1250 at the Panamanian Air Force terminal that "the United States has deep respect for Panama, its government, and president. We will continue to strengthen these close relations between Panama and the United States."

Abrams arrived in Panama as President Eric Arturo Delvalle's special guest. They arrived on the presidential airplane from San Jose, Costa Rica, where they attended the inauguration of new Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez. Mr Abrams was immediately accosted by a large group of reporters who insisted on discussing his statements at a Senate committee hearing a few weeks ago. Abrams told them that the Senate committees discuss difficult issues, which are often distorted, but that he has always respected and "will continue to respect Panamanian Government institutions." Finally, Abrams said: "We do not have to improve our relations with Panama because our relations are in top condition. During my stay in Panama" -- he added -- "I will meet with ranking Panamanian Government officials."

Immediately after the press conference, Abrams left the Air Force terminal with U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis, in the latter's car.

DELVALLE COMMENTS ON AREA PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT

PA110404 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 10 May 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle has said that the names of the conspirators who have been reported in the past few weeks will be revealed "when the full weight of the law falls upon them and when treason ends." Delvalle, who returned to the country yesterday, after a 2-day visit to Costa Rica where he attended Oscar Arias Sanchez'presidential inauguration, said he is "cautiously optimistic about the signing of the Contadora document on 6 June." In answer to a question regarding a reshuffling of his present cabinet, the Panamanian president replied: "I have not announced any changes in the cabinet."

Apparently doubtful about whether a presidential summit will be held, President Delvalle said that the possibility of such a meeting is still under study. President Delvalle added that according to some of the opinions he has heard, the Latin American presidents are mostly interested in discussing "the foreign debt, terrorism, drug trafficking, arms control, and fairer trade." The presidential summit has not been formally settled, President Eric Arturo Devalle explained.

An unexpected passenger on the Panamanian Air Force flight on which the Panamanian president traveled was Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Abrams got off the FAP plane after President Delvalle, accompanied by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias. Abrams limited himself to commenting on what he described as the "excellent" relations between the United States and Panama. "Our relations with the United States are good," President Devalle said during a press conference later on.

During the press conference in answer to questions regarding adverse reports on the Panamanian rulers' activities which are circulating in several important U.S. political sectors, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias said: Panama cannot allow another country to intervene in our affairs, no matter how friendly we might be with that country."

As President Delvalle's appointee, Abadia Arias attended a breakfast meeting that U.S. Vice President George Bush held with eight Latin American presidents in San Jose, Costa Rica. The Panamanian foreign affairs minister did not make any significant statements on that meeting.

President Delvalle, who traveled to San Jose accompanied by his wife, the country's first lady Mariela Diaz de Delvalle, was received at the Panamanian Air Force terminal in Tocumen by members of his government, legislators, and members of the Defense Forces General Staff. Upon his arrival in the Panamanian capital, President Delvalle made important statements during a news conference, President Delvalle made statements regarding his government's activities in Costa Rica, and gave a brief report on his conversations with other presidents who attended the inauguration of the Costa Rican president.

ALFONSIN, SANGUINETTI ASSESS SAN JOSE MEETING

PA102359 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Upon their arrival in Panama City for a brief technical stopover this morning, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti met with the local and foreign press to outline their views on the Contadora peace process and the results of their meetings with other presidents in Costa Rica.

Regarding the signing of the Contadora peace document on 6 June, President Alfonsin said the following:

[Begin recording] We are optimistic. We believe that the signing of the peace document on 6 June is possible. We also believe that there is understanding on everybody's part that the task of Contadora is basic to achievement of that goal. [end recording]

In regard to the presidents' meeting in Costa Rica, Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti said the following:

[Begin recording] If we are to make a general assessment of the meeting, I would say that it was highly favorable. In the first place, there was an uneventful transfer of power. Second, the new president showed a very positive position and very clear ideas which he explained in his speech. Third, the presence of the United States reaffirmed a position and cleared up an existing doubt as to whether it would agree that the signing of the document could possibly be simultaneous with withdrawal of support for the counterrevolutionaries. Fourth, there was a conversation among the presidents who attended the inauguration in which we, who are from the south, could see with satisfaction the desire for peace among all the Central American presidents who were thre. [end recording]

Additional Alfonsin Comments

PA101748 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 May 86 p 1

[By Luis E. Quintero B]

[Text] "For Argentina it is satisfying to see the strengthening and ratification of the Contadora Group within the framework of the fruitful talks that were held in San Jose, Costa Rica, on the occasion of the inauguration of new President Oscar Arias Sanchez," Argentine President Dr Raul Alfonsin said this morning.

The Argentine president made this statement at the Omar Torrijos Herrera International Airport when his aircraft made a service stopover on his flight to return to Buenos Aires.

During a brief news conference, President Alfonsin said that a group of Latin America presidents had the opportunity to meet in San Jose to exchange views on the future of the Central American crisis and the peace-keeping actions of the Contadora Group and the Support Group of which Argentina is a part.

President Alfonsin was greeted at the Omar Torrijos International Airport by Panamanian Vice President Dr Roderick Esquivel and ranking government officials. The Argentine president was accompanied by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and other ranking officials. Shortly afterward, President Alfonsin who visited our country 2 years ago, resumed his flight to return to Buenos Aires.

Additional Sanguinetti Comments

PA101744 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 May 86 pp 1, 15

[By Luis E. Quintero B.]

[Text] "The peace-keeping actions undertaken by the Contadora Group were ratified by the new Costa Rican president and this fills us with satisfaction," Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti stated this morning. The Uruguayan president arrived in Panama this morning on his return to Montevideo aboard the Argentine presidential aircraft in which Argentine President Raul Alfonsin was also traveling. Both presidents attended along with other heads of state of the continent the inauguration of new Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez in Costa Rica yesterday.

President Sanguinetti said in a brief news conference that "the future appears bright in the face of the Contadora Group and its peace-keeping actions." The president also praised the democratization process that is occurring in Central America, of which Costa Rica is the most eloquent expression.

After their brief stopover in Panama, Presidents Alfonsin and Sanguinetti left to return to their respective countries, after receiving official attention on the part of Panama Vice President Dr Roderick Esquivel and ranking officials of the national government.

UNADE URGES ALERT AGAINST 'UNPATRIOTIC GROUPS'

PA081557 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Panama's National Democratic Union [UNADE] issued a communique reiterating its total support for the president of the Republic and public institutions, particularly the Defense Forces. UNADE urges its members to be on a permanent alert and ready to defend in the streets -- if need be -- the stability of the basic institutions of the Republic.

UNADE's communique concerns to a public statement by the lieutenants of the Defense Forces denouncing unpatriotic groups bent on subverting constitutional order in our country.

The communique was signed by the presidents of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, the Liberal Party, the Republican Party, Frampo [Popular Broad Front Party], and the Panamanian Party.

COSTA RICA

ARIAS DISCUSSES CONTADORA, DOMESTIC CONCERNS

Rejects Nicaraguan Revolution

FL101556 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1458 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 10 May (NOTIMEX) -- New Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez has rejected the possibility of coexistance with the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. In statements made exclusively to NOTIMEX, Arias Sanchez said that Nicaragua has to compromise, make its political system more flexible, and hold dialogues with the opposition within a strict time limit. He said the goals of the Contradora Group should be to achieve peace based on democracy, as is the case in Costa Rica. Signing the peace act is not the most important goal, Arias Sanchez said. The act is not an end in itself; the truly important goal is achieving pluralism as soon as possible, he added.

The Costa Rican president said peace is the basis for development and that is why the virtues of Costa Rican democracy should be applied in Central America. He listed the virtues as being a permanent disposition for dialogue, attempting to convince instead of conquer, and seeking consensus by compromise and negotiations. There should be dialogue and not war, negotiations and not violence, said Arias Sanchez.

Later, Arias Sanchez said the fundamental goal of his presidency, which began yesterday, is to reactivitate the Costa Rican economy. Costa Rican products need new markets, he said, such as those opening in the United States through the Caribbean Basin Initiative or the Reagan plan. Nevertheless, Arias Sanchez recognized that this would be difficult since Costa Rica's foreign debt currently is estimated to be $4.6 billion. The Costa Rican president said it is impossible to achieve productive growth without renegotiating the debt agreements. Nevertheless, he said he will seek understanding from the private banks who understand that the stability of the world depends on the growth of the Third World. Costa Rica does not have many options, concluded Arias Sanchez. If it does not produce and export, it does not eat, he said.

On Presidents' Discussions

PA091627 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 May 86

[Interview with President Oscar Arias by reporters Danilo Antunez and Nery Artiaga at the National Theater in San Jose on 8 May -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Is there any declaration about the Central American conflict from 10 [as heard] Latin American leaders who met here in San Jose tonight?

[Arias] [Words indistinct] I have repeated that the only reason for the presence of the leaders here today was to show their solidarity with Costa Rica. However, I asked the commission that prepared today's agenda to give me the opportunity to talk with the Latin American leaders who would attend the inauguration in San Jose on 8 May to exchange views, because it was not necessary to bring Raul Alfonsin, President Sanguinetti, Belisario Betancur, Alan Garica, and so many other presidents just to watch the ceremony, which was very beautiful and very typical of Costa Rica, by the way. However, we wanted to take advantage of so much knowledge and wisdom. I told the presidents that never before had the National Theatre gathered so much Latin American wisdom as tonight.

All we did was exchange views. We discussed the future of peace in Central America. We talked about the steps needed so that the document will truly be signed on 6 June. I think that [words indistinct] for the Southern Cone leaders to hear the Central American leaders, it meant listening to different viewpoints and for us, the Central Americans, to hear our visitors from the Southern Cone, it was very stimulating. Thus, I feel very pleased. It was never our intention to sign any document or declaration, so I am very embarrassed that you had to wait so long. However, we never intended to sign any kind of declaration.

Arias On Contadora Obstacles

PA111945 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] I'm grateful for the belief that my inauguration will benefit the Central American peace efforts as expressed by the heads of state who attended my inauguration, [as heard] said President Oscar Arias Anchez. I am pleased that the Costa Rican presidential inauguration was the backdrop against which progress was made or obstacles remaining for the signing of the Contadora peace document on 6 June, the new Costa Rican president said.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda told President Arias Sanchez that he believes the Central American crisis should be on the agenda of the Esquipulas presidents summit. That way the problem will be broached at the highest levels. The Mexican Government believes that the Central American heads of state should exert direct influence to resolve the Central American conflict. Arias Sanchez said he told Mr Sepulveda that Costa Rica has no reservations about signing the Contadora document, as it was made clear during the inaugural address on Thursday, and that it therefore has no objection to discussing the Central American crisis at Esquipulas.

With regard to the communique issued by the Contadora Group foreign ministers demanding that the United States stop helping the counterrevolutionary groups, President Arias Sanchez said that several countries, instead of only one, should be mentioned in order to be fair about the Central American crisis. He said, that as he stated during his inaugural address, he believes that the problem is part of the East-West conflict and it is therefore unfair to single out only one of the world powers. He said: The interests of the West and the communist world or socialist bloc are at stake. The two world powers must take action if Central America is to be pacified.

Arias Sanchez added: All of the groups involved in the Central American conflict must make concessions. A spirit of transition must prevail and this has not been the case until now. Nicaragua must make the most concessions. It will ultimately have the last world.

[Words indistinct] verification and control of armaments and the elimination of military maneuvers. There will be no peace without democracy in Central America. The conditions proper to democracy, including equal opportunities for all groups, individuals, and political parties must be present and the rights currently suppressed in Nicaragua must be reestablished before that country can be considered a genuine democracy, Arias Sanchez pointed out. Democratization is the key to peace in Central America. A society intent on democratization must respect the rights of the people. [Words indistinct] as we think of it in Costa Rica does not exist in all of the Central American states, he said. He said that he believes that is one of the major obstacles in the way of the signing of the document: genuine good will, desire, and spirit to [words indistinct] sign the peace document.

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN LEADER CRITICIZES ARIAS SPEECH

PA100337 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Luis Manuel Chacon Jimenez, leader of the Social Christian faction, has severely criticized the message that Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez delivered yesterday upon assuming office as president of the Republic. Chacon Jimenez said that most of the president's speech dealt with international topics in a vague way.

Regarding national topics, Chacon Jimenez said that although Arias' pledge to build 80,000 homes is possible, the same is not true about the creation of 25,000 jobs for Costa Ricans. Chacon also said that since the beginning of this administration, the people have begun to realize that truth has been distorted by telling them that the nation's economy is stable and encounters no problems, while the Central Bank has had to request an extension from foreign banks on interest payments.

Central Bank officials told this radio station this morning that an IMF mission is scheduled to arrive in the country in 2 weeks. The IMF representatives will negotiate the terms for a new credit agreement requested by the previous government authorities that assumed office yesterday. In addition, an arrangement with the World Bank is expected to be completed beforehand on the disbursement of $40 million withheld by that organization.

EL SALVADOR

VIDES ON MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN KIDNAPPINGS

PA100344 San Salvador Channel 2 Television on Spanish 0300 GMT 9 May 86

[Report by Carlos Armando Rivera]

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova said today that the military high command has yet to decide if it will reinstate Lt Col Mauricio Staben, commander of the rapid deployment force Arce Battalion, who has been linked to a band kidnappers. He added that there is still no evidence to convict him.

The military high command, represented by the defense minister, said it fully intends to continue investigations within the Army to purge military officers linked to the kidnappers' band. It is well-known that the statements made by Orlando Llovera Vallet and former officer Isidro Lopez Cibrian implicated Lt Col Joaquin Eduardo Zacapa, Major Alfredo Jimenez Moreno, Lieutenant Carlos Zacapa, and Lt Col Mauricio Staben, who was recently released because there was no evidence to prove his participation in the kidnappings.

[Begin Gen Vides recording -- broadcast in progress] ...that the Armed Forces, the president, and the military commanders are willing to carry out a thorough investigation within our ranks. I think that the main reason justice does not always prevail is because we are always blamed for everything. I think the just thing is to demand that we carry out a proper investigation, so the evidence may be presented to the appropriate courts. Likewise, the courts should issue a ruling based on the evidence, etc. I have faith that the courts will issue a proper ruling.

I also have faith that our judges will let no one intimidate them; first, because we can provide the proper protection whenever they request it; and, second, because I believe that as long as we have cowards in this country -- meaning that as long as the kidnapped do not want to issue a declaration, the witnesses do not want to accuse anyone, the Armed Forces do not have the courage to carry out an investigation, and the judges do not act according to legal norms -- we will be lost. However, I think that the people have proved the contrary and have increasingly demonstrated that they turst the government and Armed Forces. Consequently, we will have more witnesses and the judges will be assured that they may pass sentences without fearing for their lives. If any judge is subject to any kind of pressure from the Armed Forces, he should report it so that we may carry out the appropriate intestigation. [end recording]

Likewise, the defense minister explained the case of Lt Col Mauricio Staben.

[Begin Gen Vides recording] He was called because he had been mentioned by two of the implicated persons. In other words, his name was mentioned when the intellectual authors of certain crimes were being identified. This information was enough for us to send him a note saying: Come to the Defense Ministry. We talked with him and explained what had happened. We told him that he would first make a statment to the police and then go to the San Carlos barracks, meaning the 1st Infantry Brigade, so that we could have time to analyze the information we had, see what evidence had been presented, and then tell him if there was enough to arrest him. That was the reason we sent for him.

We did the same thing with Col Zacapa. He was enjoying his 15 days of annual leave. He had left the previous day. He possibly made a trip abroad. He did not come, but we have already begun his trial because he deserted... [changes thought] abandoned his post. We are talking about strictly military matters. The same was done with Maj Jimenez, who also came and was sent to make a statement. You are well aware that enough evidence was found to merit his arrest. That is why he came. We could have legally arrested him 15 days ago, but we told him: Wait until we are sure that there is no evidence against you. [end recording]

VIDES ON SUGGESTION OF C.A. MILITARY ALLIANCE

PA101625 San Salvador Eadio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, questioned today by reporters about the creation of a Central American military alliance proposed by General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, said that he has not discussed the subject. However, he said that the ranking Honduran military chief visited the country approximately 15 days ago to increase ties between the two armies. Today Vides Casanova visited the San Carlos Infantry Brigade Headquarters to attend the swearing-in of 400 Soriano Battalion recruits.

[Begin recording] [Vides Casanova] No, I do not have any information on that subject at this time. Any opinion would have to be based on my knowledge of the problem, and on the discussion of the topic which may take place in the future.

[Reporter] However, a dispatch points out that Gen Regalado toured several countries and met with ranking military officers to discuss [remainder of questions indistinct].

[Vides Casanova] Yes, he met with us approximately 15 days ago but the visit was basically intended to seek rapprochement between the two Armies, to find out what problems we have, and how we can help each other in the future. So far we have not discussed any aspect of the [creation of a military alliance].

[Reporter] If this front or military alliance were formed, would it include Nicaragua or would it [word indistinct]

[Vides Casanova] I have no knowledge of the proposal and I cannot give you an opinion. I believe that the country's opinions should be stated by the president. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] General, in regard to "Operation Phoenix." Since we are at the 1st Infantry Brigade and most of the troops who participated are members of this brigade, what can you say about the operation?

[Vides Casanova] The operation was so lengthy that I can only evaluate it by the results achieved. I feel that it was an excellent operation, not only because we eliminated a large number of armed and uniformed subversives, but because we detected an incredible number of rebel camps in the area. [end recording]

FDR'S ZAMORA ON LIMA MEETING, DIALOGUE PROSPECTS

PA110259 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 May 86

[Telephone interview with FDR leader Dr Ruben Zamora in Managua by unidentified reporter -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] We have called Dr Ruben Zamora in Managua with the intention of expanding on certain reports concerning the first meeting held in Lima with Dr Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and Deputy Culture and Communications Minister Roberto Edmundo Viera. A lot of things have been said here and the people had no reports about this. Even Christian Democratic Party [PDC] Secretary General Dr [Antonio Morales] Erhlich said he knew nothing about this. Doctor, this is the first part of the issue; now for the second: Have you any intention of establishing contact with Presidet Duarte during his tour through South America?

[Zamora] Look, Roberto, contact was recently established in Lima between the PDC and the parties which comprise the FDR, meaning the National Revolutionary Movement and the Social Christian People's Movement. I was surprised to hear that the PDC secretary general had said he knows nothing about this. Nevertheless, we have no plans to contact Napoleon Duarte during his tour through South America.

[Reporter] In other words, none of the FDR representatives will try to establish contact with President Duarte? I understand....[corrects himself] it was clearly stated here that Dr Lee...[corrects himself] that Dr Hugo...[corrects himself] that Dr Ungo had no information about the meeting in Lima, either. Is that true, Doctor?

[Zamora] Look, Roberto, that is totally false. Guillermo Ungo knew perfectly well about the meeting. Furthermore, 2 days after the meeting the FDR-FMLN issued a public communique reporting on this meeting. Consequently, Dr Ungo, and all the members of the FDR-FMLN alliance, were fully aware of the situation before and after the meeting. Am I clear?

[Reporter] Yes. The important thing for us is to know if you will try to establish contact with Dr Duarte during his tour through South America. I think he is currently in Lima.

[Zamora] No, we have no plans to establish contact with him. We agreed during the meeting in Lima that the two parties would make their own inquiries concerning the possibility of renewing the dialogue. Thus, we are waiting for the PDC to make the inquiries he said would be made during our meeting in Lima.

[Reporter] In other words, Dr Rey Prendes did not represent the government?

[Zamora] Yes. That is what we understood when we met there. Rey Prendes came as a PDC representative, given that it was a contact between political parties. This was never a meeting or dialogue between the FDR-FMLN and the Salvadoran Government.

[Reporter] Correct. We have just called Panama and tried to locate Dr Ungo. Thus, I decided to call Managua. We were told that he had left Panama, that he was out of the country. Do you know anything about this?

[Zamora] No. I understand that he is currently engaged in his normal activities. I do not know exactly where he is now.

[Reporter] What did you specifically discuss in Lima, Dr Zamora?

[Zamora] The meeting was private. I want to abstain from making specific comments about the topics discussed. However, I can tell you that the FDR parties felt that the meeting was aimed at finding a solution to save the dialogue from its current deadlock. The government suspended the dialogue 17 months ago and does not want to continue it despite all the pressures exerted. The meeting in Lima was held to ask the PDC what problems they have in continuing the dialogue and to seek a way to restart it.

[Reporter] Every time we contact an FDR leader, our listeners call us and say: Why do you not ask the two parties involved, since it is clear enough that the war cannot be won just like that, to start a direct and specific negotiation without any aces up the sleeve?

[Zamora] I think it is correct for the people to call the radio station demanding this. That is precisely what we have been trying to do. You are well aware that the FDR-FMLN has offered five proposals to the Salvadoran Government during these last months, seeking to continue with the third meeting. However, the government says no. You understand that it takes two to hold a dialogue, and we believe that this is the problem. I also think it is correct for you to try to talk with the two parties involved, because we cannot let the PDC be the only one with a right to talk with us. The radio stations, newspapers, and other social sectors have the right to hear and learn what the FDR-FMLN position is.

[Reporter] Doctor, is it true that you were invited in Lima to join the democratic process as a political party?

[Zamora] No. Look, this is part of the propaganda carried out by the Salvadoran propaganda minister. The issue of our joining was never discussed at the meeting. I suppose Rey Prendes was aware that he would be wasting his time, because the democratization process we are supposed to join does not exist in the country.

People continue to disappear, another labor leader was recently murdered, and the missing people cannot be found -- you cannot possibly call this a democratization process. What we really have in El Salvador is a police state, presided over by Napoleon Duarte.

[Reporter] All right. To conclude, Doctor, what is your opinion about the upcoming summit meeting of presidents in Guatemala? Do you believe that this will help achieve peace in Central America?

[Zamora] Look, we believe that a meeting of the five presidents of the Central American area represents a positivie initiative, because it is important for the Central Americans to resolve our own problems. The problems in Central America should be resolved by the Central American people themselves. I believe that President Vinicio Cerezo's initiative -- of hosting a meeting among the five presidents -- is positive. It is also a clear initiative which is quite different from the Reagan administration's policy, which is aimed at dividing the Central American people and keeping us isolated. This way they will be able to control us better and defend their own interests in the area, which are obviously not the interests of the Central American people.

[Reporter] All right. Thank you, Dr Ruben Zamora, for offering these explanations to Radio Cadena Sonora's news department.

[Zamora] Thank you and greetings to all your listeners.

[Reporter] Thank you.

GUATEMALA

NICARAGUA'S OBANDO Y BRAVO CALLS ORTEGA 'LIAR'

PA092024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1950 GMT 9 May 86

[By Mario Rolando Sierra]

[Text] Guatemala, 9 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, Managua's archbishop, has labelled Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega a "liar," and stated that "the popular church" organized by the Sandinists "constitutes a fifth column." Obando y Bravo has been in Guatemala since yesterday to receive an honorary doctorate in humanities from the private and conservative Francisco Marroquin University.

Shortly before midnight, the Central American pastor participated in a television program "on what is truly happening in Nicaragua." Cardenal Obando y Bravo remarked that the Nicaraguan church is involved in a confrontation with the Sandinist government, because the church "wants to exercise prophetic faith" so that there is "truth, justice, love, and liberty," in his country. Recapping all the limitations which the Sandinist government has imposed on the church, he said that "priests have been expelled from Nicaragua; on 12 October 1985, a religious newsletter and printing press were confiscated, and on 1 January Radio Catolica was closed."

He labelled as a "lie" the statement made on 13 January by President Daniel Ortega during a visit to Guatemala as a guest at the inauguration of Vinicio Cerezo.

On that occasion, during an interview organized by "Tele-Prensa," Ortega said that "Nicaragua's bishops had expelled 200 priests from the country" because the priests endorsed "the social changes taking place." Regarding religious matters, President Ortega said on that occasion that "if there was ever a revolution respectful of religion, to the extent that it encourages believers, priests, and religious persons to participate, it is the Sandinist revolution." He added that the government does not persecute the church, and mentioned the participation in the government of Father Fernando Cardenal, who is in charge of the literacy campaign; Father Ernesto Cardenal, who is in charge of culture; and Father Miguel D'Escoto, who handles the foreign policy. "The religious persecution has been provoked in our country by some bishops who reject change, who reject the transformation, and have devoted themselves to persecuting the priests who are in favor of change," Ortega added.

In response to these statements by the Nicaraguan president, Monsignor Obando y Bravo asked: "If there is no religious persecution, why were 16 priests expelled and why was a visa denied to Mother Theresa of Calcutta?" He said that "what happens is that some priests are creating the people's church which is the fifth column" of Sandinism.

"We must guard against class hatred" by applying liberation theology "without resorting to Marxism-Leninism," because one can indeed work for the poor under the guidelines of the Puebla [document] the cardinal added. He then said that the evangelization work of the church in Nicaragua "is not easy" but "has the support of Pope John Paul II and the work of the bishops. [no end quotation mark as received]

Monsignor Obando y Bravo stressed that the "missionary priests and nuns who are in Nicaragua working for the people's church are foreigners." He said that it "is difficult to understand Nicaragua's reality because there is an orchestrated disinformation campaign and reality is manipulated."

Scores Sandinist Regime

PA101922 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] At a press conference held by Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Nicaragua, he said that the Nicaraguan Catholic Church advocates civilized peace, the well-being of all, and democracy, without adopting partisan political positions. Nevertheless, although the Nicaraguan Catholic Church -- according to Obando y Bravo -- is not aligned with the contras or with Reagan's aggressive policies, it has firmly opposed the Sandinist government, blaming it for the most detestable actions of persecution, violation of human rights, and of thwarting all liberties as Reagan and the counterrevolutionaries have systematically reported.

During the press conference at the archbishopric place, there was little opportunity for the reporters to question the ranking Nicaraguan prelate. Each reporter was allowed only one question, and had to properly identify himself and the organization he represented. Nevertheless, Cardinal Obando y Bravo reported the socioeconomic situation in Nicaragua, the long lines to receive food rationed through the use of cards, the obligatory military service, the political-ideological education the children receive, restrictions on the clergy, strong press censorship, and other regrettable limitations the Sandinists have been forced to impose due to the fierce ideological and propaganda war launched at Nicaragua by the U.S. Government, in addition to the contras' aggressions. [sentence as heard]

ISRAEL'S SHAMIR ON INCREASED AID, TERRORISM

PA082212 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 7 May 86 p 2

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 May -- During his visit at the Foreign Ministry, Israeli Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir referred to his meeting with President Cerezo. He then commented on Israel's position regarding terrorism, Nicaragua, and the Conadora Group process. Shamir talked to journalists slowly in clear English, and his statement was translated into Spanish by Ambassador Moshe Dayan, who accompanied him during his meetings with the foreign minister and President Cerezo.

Shamir said that during his meeting with President Cerezo, he offered to expand the technical and scientific cooperation that Israel grants to Guatemala, adding that every year many Guatemalans receive scholarships to travel to Israel to expand their knowledge. Shamir said that Israel is interested in increasing the number of scholarships in the agricultural, social assistance, educational, and other fields. Vice Prime Minister Shamir was clear in stating that during his meeting with President Cerezo, nothing was mentioned concerning military aid.

Expressing his opinion about terrorism, Shamir said that Israel has experienced terrorism to a great extent, as it has affected Israeli citizens outside and inside Israel. In his respect, he said that Israel will not bend and will fight against the terrorists, particularly against the PLO, which has threatened to carry out actions against Israeli citizens. He added that the terrorists will not achieve their objectives using those methods.

He said that he understands that any system and ideology has a right to express itself through legal means, but not through terror. He said that Israel is fighting against terrorism, and is doing so both alone and with the cooperation of friendly governments, adding that terrorism is an international scourge.

Vice Prime Minister Shamir was asked his opinion about the U.S. aid for the contras. He said that his country is not involved in the internal problems of other countriews, as it respects the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other nations. However, he expressed his opinion regarding the Contadora Group, stating that Israel wants peace for Central America, and therefore supports the Contadora Group, which seeks peace for that region.

CONGRESS APPROVES MOST NEW ECONOMIC POLICIES

PA091654 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Congress today approved almost all of the economic reorganization plan proposed by the executive branch. The only part of the so-called economic package still pending approval is the draft decree that modifies and expands the state budget for this fiscal year. The Congress approved, in a third debate, the law on the special foreign exchange system, the law on the special tax on exports, the special tax on international telephone services, and the other decrees under discussion with the exception of the one on the national budget. Deputy Oliverio Garcia Rodas of the Union of the National Center said that the approval of those decress was foreseen. Alfonso Cabrera, Congress president, explained the reasons why the budget for the 1986 fiscal year was not approved today.

[Begin recording] [Cabrera] We have serious doubts regarding the proposal. We must look at some constitutional contradictions. We want to clear them up first and we want the deputies to have the opportunity to express their doubts. Fortunately, in this Congress we have great jurists and parliamentarians who can help us with this. That is why we have invited all the leaders of the legislative blocs and all deputies who want to participate in Friday's meeting with experts from the Finance and Economy Ministries so they can work together on a well-drafted decree that will not violate the law or provoke a constitutionality suit.

[Question] Will the press have access to that meeting?

[Cabrera] No, these are private meetings. Afterward we will issue a report to the press. If we permit the press to attend, the meetings would become argumentative. We want a productive meeting with much deliberation. [end recording]

URNG SETS CONDITIONS FOR COOPERATION WITH CEREZO

PA091557 Paris AFP in Spanish 1149 GMT 8 May 86

[By Jean-Pierre Bousquet]

[Text] San Jose, 8 May (AFP) -- In a communique released in San Jose last night, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) stated that the Guatemalan Government must choose between a true democratization of the country or sink "toward a policy of repression and counterinsurgency." Current conditions in Guatemala "afford the Social Christian government a possibility to promote measures in favor of the people," said two URNG leaders, Arturo Jimenez and Ramon Ortiz, during a conversation with a small group of newsmen to whom they delivered the communique.

The revolutionary coalition, which is made up of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, the Rebel Armed Forces, and the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, notes in its communique that it is prepared "not to block democratic endeavors and is even willing to support them politically." It also asserts that "it will not stop but rather continue its struggle as long as the causes that led the people to take up arms continue to exist." URNG demands that President Vinicio Cerezo adopt the following five specific measures to prove that he has the will to democratize the country:

"The reorganization of the repressive state apparatus in keeping with the true national and popular interest; a real and effective purge in the repressive and corrupt military and police commands; the elimination of the paramilitary bands and private armies; punishment for the masterminds and actual perpetrators of the murders, tortures, and disappearances; the dissolution of the civil self-defense patrols and the model villages, as well as full right of association in the countryside."

"The government must choose with whom it wants to govern," said the two URNG representatives, stressing that their organization is prepared to reach an agreement with the government if the latter pledges to take the course it demands.

The priority attached to the problems of justice and respect for human rights in the URNG's demands does not mean relinquishment of the requests for economic and social reform, the leaders noted, emphasing that after 35 years of dictatorial regimes, the Guatemalan people strongly wish to be allowed to live. "There is not a single family in Guatemala that has not been affected by the repression. More than the struggle for better salaries and higher living standards, the number one priority is respect for life itself."

HONDURAS

AZCONA RETURNS, DISCUSSES TALKS IN COSTA RICA

PA092149 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1735 GMT 9 May 86

[News conference by President Jose Azcona Hoyo at Toncontin International Airport's diplomatic room in Tegucigalpa upon his return from Costa Rica, with local and foreign reporters -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] Are you staying here to greet Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero?

[Azcona] We will stay because it would have taken an hour for us to go and come back. The ladies [referring to the wives] will leave now.

[Reporter] Why a delay in the arrival or does this coincide with Febres Cordero's arrival?

[Azcona] No. The Costa Ricans went to the airport to bid us good-by and our talks at the airport were too long.

[Reporter] Did you talk with the Salvadoran president about the border delimitation between the two countries?

[Azcona] Certainly. He sent me a letter 2 weeks ago in which he ratified his decision to go, bilaterally, to the World Court -- without stopping in the meantime our negotiations -- so perhaps we can reach a direct settlement on certain matters.

[Reporter] How do you view the meeting and the new position of the Costa Rican president for the pacification of the Central American region?

[Azcona] It was an act of democratic feeling that was very beautiful. It was important to see that the Costa Rican people want Central American peace and want all the countries of the isthmus to emulate their democratic government.

[Reporter] We want to know what you discussed with other Latin American leaders.

[Azcona] We talked about the problems of Central America, specifically. We held a meeting yesterday which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. In attendance were the presidents of Argentina, Ecuador, Uruguay, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, yours truly, and the Colombian president.

[Reporter] The Costa Rican president or the government of Costa Rica has presented a plan for the internal democratization of Nicaragua which includes municipal elections within a short period of time. What do you think of this plan?

[Azcona] This has been our theory. The internal problems of Nicaragua must be solved as a sine qua non condition in order to have peace in Central America.

[Reporter] How do the other presidents see the position of our country in regard to the problem of Nicaragua?

[Azcona] They view the position we have maintained with much understanding. We clearly explained to them that we will never be an aggressor against Nicaragua, nor will we lend our territory for aggression against Nicaragua. However, our resources and our efforts cannot be devoted to protecting that border and protecting the back of the Sandinist government. We cannot become policemen. We have stated it clearly: We will not expend the funds and resources of Honduras and we will not sacrifice a single Honduran for that. In this we are very clear. The life of each Honduran soldier has more value to us than any other thing. Consequently, we will not make any sacrifices to protect the border with Nicaragua. We are not certifying the presence of counterrevolutionary groups in Honduras or anything like that. My statements have been distorted. My most recent remarks at the presidential palace have been distorted and they were published in a newspaper today. The important thing is that we clearly stated -- and we have not been rebutted by any democratically elected president of this continent -- that we have the right not to devote our resources and efforts to solving the problems of any other Central American country.

[Reporter] During this visit to Costa Rica, were you able to confirm the agenda for Esquipulas on 24 and 25 May, particularly in regard to Contadora and the creation of a Central American parliament?

[Azcona] We have a draft of the possible declaration to be read in Esquipulas. We have our clear opinion. We share the view of the Costa Rican president who said that democracy must be pluralist and free. There can be no democracies run by a government without the participation of opposition forces.

[Reporter] Then, Mr President, you definitely did not admit in San Jose, Costa Rica, that there are counterrevolutionaries in Honduras?

[Azcona] We have mentioned that matter about the contras several times and I just mentioned it a few minutes ago. The presence or lack of presence of contras is determined by the Nicaraguan internal situation. What we said is that we are not legalizing any presence by any armed group in our country other than the Honduran Armed Forces and the military advisers who come here under a treaty with the United States. However, we have also clearly stated that Honduras has many economic problems and we cannot devote our resources to guard that border with Nicaragua. This is what we stated clearly.

[Reporter] What will be discussed in Esquipulas?

[Azcona] I think that will be discussed in Esquipulas. I think that the pacification of the area will be discussed there. However, we have clearly established that we will not sign any treaty, agreement, or declaration unless it clearly states the respect for the people's self-determination.

We feel that the only way for a people to express their self-determination is through free and honest elections, as we have been doing in Honduras for the past 6 years.

[Reporter] Does Nicaragua have the political will to sign the peace document?

[Azcona] I don't know. I think that it was very significant that Nicaragua did not send an official delegation to Costa Rica. They only sent the very attractive Nicaraguan Ambassador Claudia Chamorro. [laughter from reporter] We regretted that the Nicaraguan [as heard] people at the stadium did not give her the reception due to a lady. They booed her, unfortunately. This means that the Costa Rican people do not want... [changes thought] rather, they desire, vehemently, for Nicaragua to have a government elected by the people, just like they have.

[Reporter] Could it become another problem for the area if Nicaragua does not sign the Contadora Group's peace document, and the other Central American nations do sign it?

[Azcona] No, it wouldn't be important except that this would be a document that could not be implemented because, as you may understand, we are not going to be bound to a document unilaterally. We are willing to abide very faithfully by everything agreed on in the Contadora document. If we have to withdraw the military advisers from Honduras we will do so. We already talked with the U.S. gentlemen and they understand that when we sign the document they will have to leave and that there won't be any more maneuvers. But, similarly, all military advisers in Nicaragua would have to leave. They would have to reduce their weapons and troops to a quantity, let's say that is manageable, a reasonable quantity, just as we have in our Armed Forces in Honduras.

[Reporter] Mr President, this seems to be the key point for Nicaragua.

[Azcona] Well, if that is the key issue, then it does not depend on us, but on them. We have the will. We are open to it. We are ready to talk. We will talk with anyone who wants to talk with us. In fact, I am going to invite to the presidential palace certain compatriots who oppose our stand, so that we can exchange views openly.

[Reporter] Who will be invited?

[Azcona] I am not going to say, but the media will realize who they are.

[Reporter] International dispatches recently disclosed that there was pressure by Latin American countries in San Jose to get the Contadora document signed. Could you feel this pressure?

[Azcona] No. There was no pressure. The meeting held yesterday was carried out with the highest regard for dignity and respect for others. I talked for about 40 minutes. I explained the Honduran situation and the problems that are stemming from the situation prevailing in Nicaragua. I also explained the problem we have in the Mosquitia region where 10,000 Miskitos entered in April, where our forest reserve areas are being affected because it is almost impossible to prevent those people from planting crops for food; that would be inhuman. I explained all that to the presidents. The Argentine president told me: Your statements and ideas are beautiful. I congratulate you. We are well-disposed to help in this situation.

The Ecuadoran president was a bit clearer. He said: The solution to the problem depends on us. In sum, I think that the meeting was one of mutual respect, although the viewpoint of the countries that are far from Central America is a bit different from that which we have.

[Reporter] Mr President, I was talking about this matter of the problem with Nicaragua if the peace document is signed without taking it into account, because you said that Honduras would be willing to withdraw the advisers from Honduras, but Nicaragua wouldn't do the same...

[Azcona, interrupting] The U.S. advisers won't leave here because we must also use the resources that our friends can provide us.

ECUADOR'S FEBRES CORDERO ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Mentions Cabinet Changes

PA100406 Quito Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Ecuadoran and Honduran Presidents Leon Febres Cordero and Jose Azcona Hoyo, respectively, agreed that a general state of alert should be maintained so that Americans can continue to act as guarantors of the continental peace. Today Febres Cordero arrived in Tegucigalpa from Costa Rica, where he and the Honduran president attended the inauguration of President Oscar Arias Sanchez In the next few days there will be a change in the cabinet that has been with me since I was inaugurated as president of the Republic, President Leon Febres Cordero told Ecuadoran newsmen who have accompanied him in this presidential tour in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Agreements Signed

PA102302 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 May 86

[By German Reyes]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero said here today that without the practice of an authentic democracy it will be impossible to find peace in Central America. Febres Cordero arrived in Tegucigalpa yesterday for a 3-day visit at the invitation of Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo. The Ecuadoran president, who departed this morning to San Pedro Sula, 240 km north of Tegucigalpa, said: "All efforts we make to achieve peace in the American land will be useful." He added: "However, that will not be possible as long as there is not an authentic democracy, because the efforts conducted to search for peace cannot be supported either by agreements or by resolutions unless there is a strong determination to live democratically." The visitor arrived in Tegucigalpa with his foreign minister, Edgar Teran Teran.

Leon Febres Cordero met yesterday with the Honduran president, and at the end of the meeting the two presidents signed cooperation agreements in cultural, science, and technology subjects. The honored guest also praised the Honduran democratic process, which started in 1980 with the installation of a National Constituent Assembly and with the inauguration of former President Roberto Suazo Cordova in 1982. The agreements signed will be for 5 years which can be extended, unless either of the parties decides to suspend them.

President Azcona told Febres Cordero that relations between Honduras and Ecuador could also be promoted in the subjects of cultivation of bananas and fishing, as well as in other fields. Honduras and Ecuador are the biggest exporters of bananas in the world.

The two countries will also implement exchange of personnel for training at technological institutes, technical and industrial foundations, and other public and private organizations. The agreements also include the exchange of experts, in specific fields, and the supply of appropriate equipment for training and scientific and technological research programs.

Yesterday Leon Febres Cordero received the keys of the city of Tegucigalpa and was declared "guest of honor" by Mayor Rodimiro Zelaya. In the evening, the Honduran president presented a decoration to the Ecuadoran president and then held a reception at the Presidential Palace. Today, the agenda of the Ecuadoran president includes meetings in San Pedro Sula with directors of the agricultural research foundation, the Citris Fruits Development Corporation, and a livestock supplier.

Several Ecuadoran businessmen are interested in investing in Honduras because of the guarantees offered by Jose Azcona Hoyo's government. One of the Ecuadoran businessmen that has been investing in several companies in Honduras since 1985 is a brother of President Febres Cordero. In the afternoon, the Ecuadoran president will meet with a group of Ecuadoran youths studying at the Pan-American Agricultural School, 30 km northeast of Tegucigalpa. Tonight Leon Febres Cordero will present a decoration to President Jose Azcona hoyo. Tomorrow, the presidents will sign a document and then hold a press conference. Leon Febres Cordero will return to Ecuador tomorrow at 1000 local time.

Joint Declaration Issued

PA112030 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1459 GMT 11 May 86

[Joint declaration issued by President Jose Simon Azcona Hoyo and Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero in Tegucigalpa on 11 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency President Jose Simon Azona Hoyo, Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero conducted an official visit in Honduras on 9, 10, and 11 May 1986. On the occasion of this visit the two heads of state signed the following joint declaration:

1. The constitutional president of the Republic of Honduras expressed satisfaction over the visit by the president of the Republic of Ecuador and the distinguished members of his entourage [words indistinct] the climate of fraternity that permeated the talks.

2. The two heads of state agreed on the need to promote measures and actions toward international detente, peace, and security while advocating the necessary economic and social development of their peoples and the Latin American people in general.

3. [The presidents] reaffirmed their belief that man can reach his full potential only in the context of a broad-based political system that fully respects fundamental liberties. They reaffirmed their allegiance to the democratic system of government as the most adequate framework for the crystallization of these ideals and harmonious human coexistence. They noted with pleasure the progress made by democracy in this hemisphere.

4. Upon examining the Central American crisis, the two heads of state noted with concern the factors that obstructing peace and democracy in the region. They reaffirmed their conviction that a peaceful solution can and must be obtained through political negotiation.

5. The two heads of state, aware that the challenges posed by the current juncture demand deep analyses on the regional situation and a strengthening of the actions that can be adopted, expressed support for the Contadora Group's diplomatic negotiation process and hope that the prompt signing and implementation of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America will establish the foundations for peace in the area.

In this context, they stressed the importance of promoting national terrorism, condeming outright this method that causes the loss of so many innocent human lives. They reiterated their determination to confront this problem through increased international solidarity that will promote respect for human rights and compliance with international human rights agreements.

7. Intensely concerned about the international economic system, they alarmingly noted the rise of protectionism paralyzation of credit, deterioration of exchange rates, and reduced prices for raw materials. In this context, they expressed the need to view the foreign debt as a key factor in their governments' development strategies, on the same level as the efforts to attain economic reactivation and growth.

8. On bilateral relations, the heads of state emphasized the ample possibilities their two countries have to expand and diversify the friendship and cooperation ties between their peoples. In this context, they were pleased to note the move to review the air-trade agreement of 1957 signed by Honduras and Ecuador with a view to reactivating this instrument to the extent possible, with the subsequent strengthening of fraternal ties. With regard to bilateral cooperation and its possibilities, the presidents acknowledged the importance of the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation agreement, which opens wide possibilities for mutual enrichment and contributes to the establishment of a new and improved relationship between the two nations. Likewise, in order to contribute to greater rapprochement, the presidents agreed that with the signing of the cultural agreement, the community of [words indistinct] will be strengthened.

9. The heads of state defined their meeting as an encounter that allowed them to exchange views on matters of common interest on the bilateral level, and on important regional issues.

10. Upon the conclusion of his visit, the Ecuadoran president thanked the Honduran president for the warm reception he and his committee were afforded. The Ecuadoran president reiterated his most cordial invitation to the Honduran president to visit Quito, which was gladly accepted for a date to be established soon. The two leaders expressed hope that this meeting between presidents who legitimately represent their people will promote the attainment of effective democracy in the hemisphere and strengthen the traditional friendship between Ecuador and Honduras.

Febres Cordero Interview

PA112310 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1539 GMT 11 May 86

[Interview with Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero at Tegucigalpa International Airport by unidentified reporter -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] Could we discuss your visit to Honduras while you wait for your departure, Mr President?

[Febres] Yes, I am peripatetic.

[Reporter] Could you comment about your visit?

[Febres] Look, I have maintained that if Latin America presidents -- mainly in those small countries experiencing problems that are more in keeping with our economic realities -- had the opportunity to hold more frequent dialogues -- because, after all, we are all flesh and blood; we suffer the same pains, joys, and sorrows -- problems would be more easily resolved.

Unfortunately, protocol is complex; mechanisms leading to the establishment of dialogues between presidents are so annoying that it is sometimes impossible to carry them out. I believe that my meetings in Costa Rica and here with your president in a relaxed and [words indistinct] atmosphere will, in the short-run, lead to an improvement in the already excellent relations between the two countries.

[Reporter] Mr President, the Central American presidents have shown interest in the signing of the Contadora peace document. However, Nicaragua continues to condition its signing to complete disarmament and to the withdrawal of U.S. military advisers from several countries, including Honduras. There is a deadline for the signing of the document. However, can the pacification of the area be achieved without the participation of Nicaragua in the signing of the peace document?

[Febres] Well, I believe that it will be difficult to achieve peace within a geographical area if all involved sides fail to adopt a single position, because the presence of a dissident that... [1-minute break in transmission]

[Reporter in progress]... do you think that this situation could be resolved?

[Febres] Yes, I do. While there is life, there is hope. I do not believe that we can confine this problem to Central America; the Central American situation overflows its limits and reflects itself throughout the entire continent. That has been properly confirmed by international evidence pointing to the meddling of certain countries in the affairs of others in Latin America. Therefore, we must find a mechanism -- at all costs, independently of what it might be -- to ensure that all countries will reach an agreement.

I proposed a formula last year, I advocated democratization for all. If all countries were democratic, there would be no problems. In my opinion, that is the [words indistinct] of the problem. Some are refusing to democratize their countries.

[Reporter] Do you think that the Contadora Group has fulfilled its goals, Mr President?

[Febres] I believe that it has been an important mechanism; perhaps somewhat slow, but it has been an important mechanism, because there has been a great moral pressure, and this is essential in order to resolve problems.

[Reporter] However, a presidential summit in a Guatemala city, namely Esquipulas, was announced. Its goal is to attempt to enforce certain Contadora points. How can this happen, Mr President?

[Febres] Well, I believe that the upcoming meeting in Esquipulas, Guatemala, will force the group to define itself, because the Central American countries themselves established a deadline: 6 June. The group will have to play its cards with utmost clarity. We will see who is who; the world will know who is who.

[Reporter] Let us consider a categorical fact: Is Ecuador an enemy of Nicaragua due to differing ideologies?

[Febres] We are not enemies of anyone. We were forced to terminate our diplomatic relations with Nicaragua for reasons that you know about; we wanted a democratization of Nicaragua. However, the links between the Nicaraguan and Ecuadoran peoples are historical and traditional. We are talking about enmity in this case. We are simply saying that while all of America is moving toward democratization there can be no exceptions moving against democracy.

[Reporter] Mr President, in what light does Nicaragua pose a threat to Central America?

[Febres] I cannot specifically point to any one country. I can simply say that the Latin American peoples, who are peace-loving peoples, cannot accept the presence of political regimes not in keeping with full democracies, because that would place the Central American peoples in a terrible situation. They should either remain a part of the Central American family of nations, which are all democratic, or join other blocs with a totalitarian bent. The latter would pose a very serious situation for all of us.

[Reporter] What is your analysis of the position adopted by Honduras regarding the contra issue and our problem with neighboring Nicaragua?

[Febres] An elemental ethical principle prevents me from making statements about the internal affairs of other countries. In addition, Honduras is a sovereign and free country with a democratic government that adopts its own decisions in keeping with its best interest.

[Reporter] In what way could the Central American situation be worsened by the U.S. Government's request for millions of dollars in aid for the counterrevolution, Mr President?

[Febres] I believe that we should be somewhat careful when expressing views regarding the contra issue, because it seems to me that here in Central America when people comment about the contras -- I am not saying you -- they often interpret this word to be a synomym for mercenaries. The contras are Nicarguans, they are not foreign forces in Nicaragua. The contras are Nicaraguans fighting for a different system of life in that country

Now, as you know, there is meddling from all countries in Nicaragua. There is United States, Soviet, and Cuban meddling. Therefore we must request that they all leave Nicaragua; Soviets, Cubans, and U.S. nationals alike. They must allow the Central American peoples, specifically Nicaraguans in this case, to resolve their own problems.

[Reporter] Nicaraguan conditions would then fall under this, then. Honduras would also have to withdraw its advisers.

[Febres] That is a sovereign decision of the Honduran people. The difference is that in Honduras, the government is the product of a legitimate popular decision. That does not hold in other places.

[Reporter] Mr President, do you think that the Contadora Group has failed on many points? Should Contadora fail and if a definitive stand is not adopted at the Esquipulas presidential summit, would you present any proposal?

[Febres] Well, I have been maintaining a proposal for some time now. We want all governments in Central America -- without any exception -- to be legitimately popular governments; that they be the product of the sovereign decisions of their peoples.

[Reporter] What about Nicaragua?

[Febres] Nicaragua must establish a democratic government. That is the only way to achieve peace in Central America.

[Reporter] Do you think that the electoral process that took place in Nicaragua is legitimate...

[Febres, interrupting] Gentlemen, information available to us does not point in that direction.

[Reporter] Nicaraguans must definitely democratize their country then?

[Febres] Just as the entire continent has been democratized. Argentina, which is the largest country in Latin America [as heard], is democratic again. Brazil, which is even larger than Argentina, is democratic again. Chile will be democratic in 1989. We could add Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico, and Guatemala to our list. Gentlemen, why should we allow an exception?

[Reporter] Apparently, this is a key point. They do not want to seek democratization; they are maintaining a firm position.

[Febres] That is what we must change.

[Reporter] Mr President, on behalf of Radio America, thank you very much.

[Febres] Thank you, you are very kind.

2 U.S. OFFICERS ACCUSED OF ESPIONAGE

PA100226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0131 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Managua, 9 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government today accused two U.S. diplomats of carrying out espionage activities in the country's Atlantic coast region, protesting the action before the authorities in Washington. A Foreign Ministry bulletin issued today states that Colonel Alvin Cunningham, defense attache, and Captain Barbara Sims, a member of the U.S. Embassy staff in Managua, are implicated in intelligence activities.

The official report said that the military members of the mission were traveling near, Siuna, in Zelaya Department, in a vehicle that was intercepted by the Sandinist authorities. The Foreign Ministry said that the diplomats entered a war zone in the Atlantic coast area in violation of rules established by the Government in Managua for members of international missions. The Government establishes that diplomats can only enter war zones in the country with special permits authorizing this. "Because they are military personnel the Nicaraguan Government has every right to assume that the officials were engaged in espionage activities in the Siuna area," the Foreign Ministry said.

The Managua authorities termed the action as a "clear provocation to create actions of intervention against Nicaragua." According to the Sandinist authorities, the espionage activity became evident when the diplomats reacted "arrogantly" upon being asked to present their permits to transit in the war zone. Instead of showing the permits in question, the U.S. military said they will hold the Nicaraguan Government responsible for any harm that may come upon them as a result of the detention.

The Managua Foreign Ministry said that after advising the U.S. diplomats that they were breaking Nicaraguan laws, the Nicaraguan military authorities told them that they should return to the capital "immediately." The U.S. diplomats charged with spying for their government by the Sandinists are already in Managua, according to confirmation that the Foreign Ministry made to U.S. Ambassador Harry Bergold.

The Nicaraguan authorities, after protesting to the U.S. Government for these "violations to the domestic laws of the country," warned that "these will not be allowed to happen again."

Last April the Sandinist Government accused other U.S. diplomats of having recruited former Sandinist officers Reynaldo Aguado Montealegre and Eduardo Trejos to conduct espionage activities for the CIA (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency). The diplomats charged at that time by the Managua authorities are David Murchinson, Bradley Cecil Johnson, Benjamin Wickam, and Bonnie Benet. None of these U.S. diplomats is at the U.S. mission in Managua any longer.

Regarding Col Alvin Cunningham and Capt Barbara Sims, the Foreign Ministry failed to say if it will impose sanctions on them.

Communique Issued

PA100400 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0320 GMT 10 May 86

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in Managua on 9 May]

[Text] The Republic of Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry reports that a note was issued today to the U.S. Government stating the following:

On 6 May 1986, troops of the Sandinist People's Army intercepted a vehicle with diplomatic license plate No. 032, in which two military officials of the U.S. Embassy in Managua were traveling: Colonel Alvin Cunningham, defense attache, and Barbara Sims, who identified herself as a captain in the U.S. Army. The military officials were traveling in the zone of Siuna, where the Nicaraguan Army is fighting against the counterrevolutionary forces, which are financed, led, and armed by the U.S. Government. These persons entered a war zone in open violation of the rules established by the Nicaraguan Government for diplomatic personnel, who must obtain special authorization from the corresponding authorities to enter the war zones.

The Nicaraguan Government, given that the incident involves U.S. military officials, has every right to assume that these persons were engaged in espionage activities in the menioned zone. In addition, an act of this nature at a time when there prevails a situation of aggression due to the U.S. Government's war policy against Nicaragua, represents a clear provocation to create interventionist actions against Nicaragua.

This is even more evident because the mentioned U.S. military officers, upon being asked by military authorities to present the corresponding permit to enter a war zone, incredibly reacted in an arrogant way and tried to hold the Nicaraguan Government responsible for any harm that might come upon them. Quite the contrary, they were the ones who irresponsibly violated the established official procedures. Military authorities in the zone warned the military officials about the violation they had committed, and advised them to immediately leave the zone to prevent any incident which might provoke grave consequences. The mentioned officials are already in Managua and this was confirmed by the U.S. ambassador in a telephone conversation with Foreign Ministry officials.

The Nicaraguan Government issues its strongest protest to the U.S. Government for these provocations and open violation of internal regulations, and warns that it will not let anyone continue this type of illicit and provocative activities, which violate the most elemental norms of respect for the country's sovereignty and laws.

FAS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MIAMI CONFERENCE

PA090426 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Today a delegation of the Sandinist Air Force, FAS, Antiaircraft Defense departed for Miami, Florida, United States. This commission will participate in the 26th Conference of America Air Force Chiefs to be held from 12 to 18 May. The Nicaraguan delegation is headed by Commander Emmett Lang Salmeron, chief of the Sandinist Air Force Antiaircraft defense. Captains Evers Aleman Lara and Jose Vega Riva are also attending the conference.

PA090432 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 86

["Our America" commentary -- read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Esquipulas, the picturesque Guatemalan town close to the Honduran border, will host during 24-25 May the summit of Central American presidents, which constitutes another effort to solve the area's diverse and difficult problems.

On Sunday, at the end of the preparatory meeting for the summit, Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez said in Guatemala City that at this important meeting the Central American heads of state will try to find common solutions to the problems of the area, including the consolidation of peace.

The Esquipulas summit will take place a few days after the new meeting of the members of the Contadora Group to sign the document of peace and cooperation, which Nicaragua refuses to sign as long as the U.S. aggression continues. Nicaragua's clear position was reasserted by Sergio Ramirez at the close of the preparatory meeting of the summit. However, all peace efforts thus far have run up against the hypocritical and unyielding opposition of the U.S. Administration, which insists on giving military aid to the bands of former Somozists.

The two-faced game of the U.S. policy on Central America, particularly on Nicaragua, came into the open a long time ago. It consists of granting economic and military aid to the counterrevolutionaries and at the same time engaging in hectic diplomatic efforts to pressure and blackmail the leaders of the Contadora and Support Groups. While Ronald Reagan endures setbacks in Congrss -- which is reluctant to grant the $100 million he is requesting for the bands of aggressors -- he diligently exerts a full range [abanico] of diplomatic pressure through his special envoys.

Just as the heads of state and leaders of Latin Americal this weekend began to shake off the pressure left in the wake of the visit by Philip Habib, Reagan's special envoy for Central American affairs, Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was beginning a round of inopportune visits in pursuit of identical aims.

While Nicaragua insists that the end of U.S. aid to the counterrevolution is the key to peace, the White House adamantly continues to request millions of dollars for the unconventional forces, which invest the aid as best they see fit. In this regard, on 1 May Congressman Michael Barnes, chairman of the U.S. Congress foreign relations subcommittee, said that more than one-half of the $27 million that the United States gave to the former Somozists and deposited in Miami banks has disappeared without a trace. The credibility crisis that plagues the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups increases every day in the face of new charges of arms smuggling, drug trafficking, and misappropriation of funds. However, these are the men who President Reagan trusts. The U.S. President will not go too far with these immoral forces, notwithstanding his full deployment of blackmail and pressure tactics.

ARIAS DOCUMENT 'OPEN MEDDLING' IN NICARAGUA

PA101959 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] New Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez has presented to the Latin American heads of state, who attended his inauguration on 8 May, a document that constitutes open meddling in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, according to diplomatic sources in San Jose.

The document called Pro-Democracy Declaration in Central America, virtually gives the Nicaraguan Government [1-second transmission break] 2 years to adopt a number of political measures similar to those that the Unites Satates wants. The declaration conceived by the new Costa Rican president even proposes changes in the Nicaraguan draft constitution. It was pointed out in San Jose that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega was not invited to Oscar Arias Sanchez' inauguration, a gesture interpreted as an action to please the U.S. Government.

'CLIMATE OF TENSION' PREVAILS IN PARAGUAY

PA090049 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 may 86

[Report by Javier Rodriguez, PRENSA LATINA correspondent in Buenos Aires]

[Text] In response to the deterioration of the situation in Paraguay, PRENSA LATINA has contacted the Catholic radio station Radio Charitas in Asuncion by telephone. We spoke with Guillermo Llanuz, general coordinator of that station's information program, who offered us an overview of the threats and pressures against independent radio stations in that country.

[Begin recording] Llanuz in progress]...three phases. First, our telephones are a problem. They are controlled. Last night the telephones were cut. We went back on the air today. We also received threats. Can you hear me?

[Rodriguez] Yes, very well.

[Llanuz] I can barely hear you. Last night we received...[changes thought] on Saturday we received a threat against the station's installations. This is a Catholic station, a religious station.

[Rodriguez] [Words indistinct]

[Llanuz, interrupting]...on Saturday that our installations would be blown up, that they would be blown up and that we would suffer worse consequences [words indistinct]. They began to intercept our mobile units and we are unable to make contact with [words indistinct] through the mobile unit due to the interference of our mobile equipment. Hello, [words indistinct] can you hear me?

[Rodriguez] Yes, I hear you.

[Llanuz] Well, that is the current situation. It is tense. There are threats; There is interference in the mobile units and the broadcasts. They are all intercepted. We cannot make direct contact with any of the places where developments are taking place. We are thus unable to cover the news.

[Rodriguez] Can you tell me something about the overall situation prevailing in the country?

[Llanuz] The situation is quite bad and worrisome, because virtually to talk about guarantees is very difficult. The university grounds, the medical school, which should not be touched, was occupied. The police are surrounding -- have circled -- the medical school. There are developments, including arrests without orders by appropriate authorities.

Habeas corpus has been introduced, but until now it has not [words indistinct] in the case of (?Alberto Aldrete) of the law school, in the case of Marcelino [name indistinct] Medina, who is a peasant leader. Until now his whereabouts are unknown. Reports indicate that he is in very bad condition. Others have said that he is possibly dead. There is a climate of tension here. The police are beating people right and left. On Saturday paramilitary groups beat the people who were near the Zuniga Hospital. Here at Radio Charitas we were afraid today. We evacuated our personnel. We closed the iron grill gate out front in case of an attack. The situation is one of uncertainty.

[Rodriguez] The report by the Paraguayan radio station shows the level of tension prevailing in that South American nation under the dictatorship of Alfredo Stroessner.

CHILE'S PINOCHET REFUSES TO CHANGE COURSE

PA101639 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 May 86

[Report by Felipe Romero]

[Text] The tense political situation prevailing in Chile became more acute shortly after the regime of General Augusto Pinochet rejected the church's request for a suspension of the massive raids, a measure implemented on 29 April, in which more than 10,000 have been searched and close to 500 arrested.

On Thursday Santiago Archbishop Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno emphatically requested the suspension of the massive raids in working class neighborhoods because, he stressed, the action violates human dignity and the rights of the poorer sectors. Several hours after Cardinal Fresno made his request, forces of the Army, police, and security services surrounded three Santiago neighborhoods and searched them house by house.

The increase in repression and the harsh general crisis in the nation has made several political parties change their positions. The Christian Democratic Party [PDC], for example, has agreed to propose to the Armed Forces and other national sectors the holding of free general elections immediately. The proposal by the Chilean Christian Democrats proves a change in attitude by that group. Until now its requests for change did not alter the official plans to remain in power until 1997. [as heard]

PDC President Gabriel Valdes has described the Chilean situation as very serious, adding that the proposal for elections was agreed upon by the party's national council. That way the Chilean PDC pools its efforts with those of other political groups that are demanding the prompt return of democracy to the country, a request that clashes with the regime's stubborn rejection of it and only offers repression as a solution to situations that it no longer controls.

The government's refusal to stop the raids and the intensification of the repressive measures seem to indicate that, far from revising its positions, the Chilean military regime will continue on the path that will inevitably lead it to its downfall.

TRADE UNION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

FL101626 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1420 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] (Sergeyev Roderich), president of the joint trade union committee of the general Soviet consuls in Santiago de Cuba and Moa, and Ixart Cuenca Mastrapa, secretary general of the Holguin CTC, have signed a bilateral emulation agreement.

After signing the agreement, Cuenca Mastrapa, on behalf of the Santiago de Cuba CTC, assured the visitors that the aspects that will be studied during the bilateral emulation will be achieved.

(Roderich) said the agreement was signed on a very important date, the anniversary of the victory over facism. The Soviet representative announced that today, Saturday, activities will be held at the Pedro Diaz Cuello sports school in Holguin by Soviet laborers who work in the eastern provinces as a prelude to future similar events at a national level.

CEPUSTAL SUPPORTS ACTIONS AGAINST DEBT PAYMENT

FL071406 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The bureau meeting of the Permanent Congress of Labor Unity of Latin America and Caribbean Workers [Cepustal] has ended in Havana with the approval of six resolutions, among them one supporting a second great continental day and a meeting against foreign debt payment.

NONALIGNED STANDARDIZATION MEETING CONCLUDES

FL101156 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The sixth meeting of nonaligned countries coordinating the standardization of meteorology and quality control has been closed in Havana by Roman Darias, minister president of the State Committee for Standardization. The meeting began 5 May at Havana Palace of Conventions and was attended by the coordinating countries in that field which are the DPRK, Cuba, India, Iraq, Nicaragua, and Yugoslavia.

AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH AFGHAN LEADER IN KABUL

FL081819 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 may 86

[Text] Najibollah, Central Committee secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, has met in Kabul with ambassadors from the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, and Bulgaria. Representatives from these countries delivered to the Afghan leader congratulatory messages from the leaders of their respective parties. The messages express their solidarity with the Afghan revolution and its struggle against imperialist intervention which directly supports and reinforces Afghan counterrevolutionaries and oppose a fair solution to the situation in that Asian country.

CUBA ELECTED TO WHO REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENCY

FL061241 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The 39th plenary assembly of the World Health Organization has unanimously elected Cuba to the vice presidency of the Americas region. In Geneva, regional director (Cardine Guerra de Macedo) submitted the proposal to the Americas group, which aproved it by acclamation prior to submitting it to the Geneva plenary meeting.